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CHUNGKING, YENAN UNITS IN CLASH NEAR TAIYUAN

Strife in Various Areas Worsen—Chiang's Position Strengthened by Soviet Tie-Up

The Chungking central army under Yen Hsi-shan, Commander of the 2nd War Zone is reported to have clashed with the Communist troops in the vicinity of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, which is being occupied by the Japanese Forces, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 20 quoting an A.P. report from Chungking. It is also reported that armed strifes at various places between the Chungking force and Communist troops have become aggravated.

Chiang's Position Strengthened

The conclusion of the Soviet-Chungking Friendship and Alliance Treaty just when Chiang Kai-shek was facing difficulty in regard to relations with Yenan, has greatly strengthened his position, said the Washington Post in its editorial on August 17, reports a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The new treaty proves that the Soviet Union has no intention of siding with Yenan in the Chungking-Yenan controversy and is going to recognize the Chungking regime as the only legitimate government of China, the paper said. If this observation is true, and both the United States and Britain were to mediate in the Chungking-Yenan friction as a result of the Chungking-Soviet Friendship and Alliance Treaty, then a most dangerous situation may be averted, the paper concluded.

Threat of Civil War

In the strong attitude of Chu Teh, Commander of the Chinese Communist 18th Army in northwest China, in opposing Chiang Kai-shek's order and insisting upon taking his own independent course in assuming control over the territory occupied by the Japanese Forces, the New York Times sees signs of a civil war, according to a Domei report from Stockholm. The New York Times said in its issue of August 17:

"The Chinese Communist party has taken an attitude of open rebellion against Chiang Kai-shek and his government, and is opposing his orders. Such an attitude of opposition to Chungking conceals threats of a civil war."

The Yenan government sent a note to the American, Soviet and British Ambassadors at Chungking and declared that it will reserve the right of protesting against any treaty, agreement or protocol that does not have the consent of Yenan, if the participation of Yenan representatives in the truce negotiation with Japan is not allowed.

This is a matter of great concern to all principal nations concerned, but if such countries were to deal with a faction other than the central government, similar situations might be caused in internal affairs. Thus it might lead to affect the confidence in the Allied Nations, and consequently it would become impossible for those nations to deal with Yenan.

At this moment it is notable that the Soviet-Chungking Friendship and Alliance Treaty was signed, bringing about the solution of one of the greatest East Asian problems. The tone of the New York Times is believed to mean that the Soviet Union is not likely to take such an unfriendly attitude as to support the anti-Chungking stand of Yenan.

BRITAIN WILL AID FRANCE

Laski, British Laborite, Says Special Food Committee Set

The Economic Tribune, a Paris weekly, has just published an interview with Professor Harold Laski, member of the British Labor Party's Executive, covering the whole scene of Britain's common policy as seen by the Government laborites, according an August 19 Stockholm report.

Speaking of France, Mr. Laski said, we will give this country all our help and friendship. We consider France as a nation different from our own, but she still remains most essential in the fulfilment of our common policy.

Mr. Laski proceeds that a midget Franco-British food committee will be set up which will discuss problems of mutual interests.

U.S. Ambassador to Holland

With the elevation of the United States Legation to the status of Embassy, in the Netherlands, first American Ambassador Stanley Hornbeck arrived at The Hague by air via London, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 18, relaying reports from The Hague. At the same time, British Ambassador Sir Neville Brand also reached the city, it is further reported.

ITALIAN POLICE HELPLESS

Fail to Stamp Out Black Market Located Near Naples

The black market rampant all over Italy has its headquarters near Naples on the slopes of Vesuvius or rather in tunnels and dugouts in mountains, the Rome radio said on Sunday night, according to a Lisbon report. The radio said that the headquarters is literally an "underground" movement against which the Italian police is powerless though even tear gas was employed to stamp it out.

It is understood that the famine of goods is such that merchandise changes hands on cash-down basis with merchants not even asking for the description or specification of the goods; cash is tendered just against "cases" or "lorryloads."

2 MILLION U.S. SOLDIERS TO RETURN FROM EUROPE

400,000 Troops Will Remain on Continent According to Present Plan

All redeployment direct from Europe to the Pacific was halted as soon as it became apparent that Japan would surrender and according to his tentative plan some 400,000 United States troops in the occupational force in Europe will remain and that the remaining 2,000,000 troops will return to the United States, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch dated August 18.

General Brehon Somervell, Commander of the Army Services of Supply, made this statement in a press conference on Thursday in which he and the other participating men discussed the problems of demobilization, transportation and war contract cancellations.

During the conference, however, Army Director of Material Bruce said that five minutes after President Truman announced the end of the war 49,000 telegrams were sent cancelling 92,000 contracts amounting to $35,000,000,000.

He stated that cancellation of army contracts resulted in the release of nearly 3,000,000 workers and that the cancellation represented a slash of 80 per cent under the present rate of production and 87 per cent from peak production for the two-front war.

Major General C. P. Gross, Army Transportation Chief, said at the same conference that the United States air, ship and train facilities are being thrown into high gear to bring other than occupation troops homeward. Plans now call for the return of more than 4,000,000 veterans from the Pacific and European theaters before next June, he said.

BARES ANTI-SOVIET STAND

S. African Party Head Sees Necessity of War With Soviets

Osward Piro, former Defense Minister of South Africa and leader of the "new order" party, said in a speech in Pretoria on Saturday night that the war of the Western Powers against Russia was an urgent necessity if anything was to remain of western civilization, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Pretoria dispatch.

"It is a great pity that this seems unlikely, owing to the Labor Government in Britain," he added. In the event of such a war, he said, South Africa would not be able to remain neutral. She would have to fight against Russia even to the extent of such a distasteful thing as having to fight side by side with Britain."

SCHOOL AT PEARL HARBOR

U.S. Navy to Establish Pacific University For Marines

The U.S. Navy will establish a Pacific University at Pearl Harbor where education will be given to 8,880 naval officers and marines, according to an announcement of the U.S. Naval Department on August 1, says a Pearl Harbor dispatch relayed to Domei from Lisbon the same day. The students will be enrolled from the 14th Naval Division. The school affords a means by which the marines may be promoted to naval officers while at the same time education preparing them for postwar occupation will also be given.

WASHINGTON WITHHOLDS BULGARIAN RECOGNITION

Byrnes Protests Election Arrangement—Principle of Free Voting Said Unguaranteed

The United States Secretary of State, James Byrnes, has notified the government of Bulgaria that the United States does not regard its present government as properly representative of all democratic elements in that country and declared that the United States would like to recognize the Bulgarian government but it does not intend to do so until a more representative regime has been set up, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The Secretary added that the United States will not conclude a peace treaty with Bulgaria until elections representing the free expression of the Bulgarian people are held.

Vote Arrangements Protested

United States Secretary of State James Byrnes on Saturday protested the arrangements made by Bulgaria's Provisional Government for elections on August 26, claiming that in the opinion of the State Department the principle of free and untrammeled voting was not guaranteed, according to a Washington dispatch dated August 19 to Lisbon. Byrnes added that the United States could not participate in the peace treaty with Bulgaria unless the elections represented the free expression of the Bulgarian people's will.

It is said that the United States had warned the regime set up in Bulgaria after the Russian troops moved in that its forthcoming election must be truly democratic. Bulgaria was told that the election must be free from fear and intimidation, so that they would be truly democratic. Byrnes has now made it clear that otherwise the United States will not consider signing a peace treaty with Bulgaria which was formerly an "Axis satellite nation" and is now one of the key nations in the Russian East European sphere.

London reports that the American position was backed up by Britain. In this connection, a Foreign Office spokesman in London stated that the two nations were presenting a common front in the attitude that the existing Bulgarian regime did not represent all the democratic elements in that country. The Associated Press states that the United States has insisted that the peoples of Eastern Europe must have free opportunity to elect their governments, and that Russia has agreed to this principle, but that she has maintained in power governments on which she could count, that is Communist-dominated regimes.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Sofia that six members of the Bulgarian Government have already resigned in protest against the coming elections. Three new Ministers were appointed on Saturday to fill the vacancies, the new appointees being Minister without Portfolio Alexander Obboff, Agrarian Party member; Railways Minister Stefan Toncheff, Agrarian Party member, Minister of Social Policy Georgi Popoff, Social Democrat. The Ministries of Finance and Agriculture remain to be filled.

Another Sofia dispatch reports that earlier in the week the Bulgarian Prime Minister Kimon Georgioff said that the Government condemned all attempts by foreign Powers to conduct the internal affairs of Bulgaria.

Boosting Italo-French Ties

Italian Deputy Prime Minister Pietro Nenni, who returned to Italy from Paris following the close of the French Socialist Congress declared today that President Charles de Gaulle and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had given him every confidence that relations between the two countries will be strengthened, according to a Rome report reaching Lisbon. Mr. Nenni also announced that 40,000 Italian war prisoners still interned in France and in North Africa would be repatriated shortly.

Holland Purging Press

The Dutch Government is to conduct a press purge, it was announced on August 19, and Dutch journalists will be called upon shortly to give a detailed account of their work during the German occupation, it is revealed in a dispatch from The Hague reaching Lisbon. New applicants for posts on Netherlands newspapers and magazines will also have to account for their activities during the occupation even though they were not journalists at that time, the report said.

RETURNS KWANGCHOW BAY

France Relinquishes Control Over Leased Territory

A Sino-French convention on the rendition of the leased territory of Kwangchow Bay was signed on August 18 with Dr. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the Chinese Government and the French Charge d'Affairs representing the French Government, according to a Lisbon report dated August 20.

Under the terms of the new convention, the Sino-French peace convention of November 15, 1899, is abrogated and the rights accorded to the French Government are terminated. The French Government agrees that the leased territory of Kwangchow Bay reverts to the Chinese administration and control.

The French Government renounces in favor of the Chinese Government all lands, public properties, installations, and establishments situated on that territory and belonging to it. It will hand over to the Chinese Government all registers, archives, title deeds and other documents which might be useful for the transfer and the subsequent administration of Kwangchow Bay.

GREEK ELECTION

U.S. and Britain to Supervise and Observe Plebiscite

Great Britain and the United States have accepted the invitation to supervise and observe the Greek plebiscite on the Constitution, the Greek Government announced on Monday according to an Athens report of August 20 received in Stockholm. The observers were invited to guarantee what the Greek Government termed a completely free and general election.

The Soviet Union has declined the invitation.

An official Greek Government statement said that the British and United States Governments had approached the French and Soviet Governments seeking their representation on the commission and that France had agreed. The statement added, "The Greek Government regrets that the Soviet Government was opposed to the principle of observing national elections in a foreign country and did not accept.

TRUMAN DECIDES TO END LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

Foreign Missions in U.S. to Be Told They Must Make Other Arrangements for Aid

President Harry Truman has decided to end the Lend-Lease Program which the United States had supplied its Allies with more than $40,000,000,000 in arms, food and equipment, according to a Washington dispatch dated August 20 to Lisbon.

Foreign purchasing missions in the United States would, accordingly, be told that they would have to make other arrangements for future assistance, the dispatch continued. This would probably bring about a heavy demand for loans from the United States Export-import Bank.

The dispatch also revealed that $5,000,000,000 were shown on the books as Reverse Lend-Lease from the Allies. Of this amount, Britain's contribution was considerable.

Another Washington dispatch dated August 20 indicated that news of the impending cancellation of the Lend-Lease Agreement with France, did not come as a surprise to the French Economic Mission in Washington. With the conclusion of the war, this cancellation had been expected; it was foreseen long ago by the French Special Envoy to the United States, Georges Monnet, who represented the French Government when the Agreement was first concluded. French circles, however, predicted that certain clauses relating to long-time credits would remain in effect for a period of 30 years from the cancellation of the Lend-Lease Agreement.

Soong Confers With Truman

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who arrived in Washington on his way back from Moscow visited President Harry Truman at the White House on August 18 and conferred with the latter for one and a half hours, according to a Washington dispatch to Lisbon on August 18 relayed by Domei. Secretary of State James Byrnes is reported to have participated in the Truman-Soong conversations. Soong is also scheduled to meet Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, it is further revealed.

U.S.-SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Important Problems Confront Rival Nations in Postwar Period

The political relations between America and the Soviet Union are bound to be vital in the postwar international relations of nations as such due importance should be attached to the economic relations of the two countries.

The economic relations of these countries are largely controlled by their political considerations, and therefore, to analyze the future economic relations of the two countries, consideration of both the political and economic factors becomes necessary. In the present article, however, I shall restrict myself to the economic aspects of their relations by considering the following three points:

1. The Soviet plans of postwar economic rehabilitation.
2. Economic panic of postwar capitalism.
3. The American economic policy toward the Soviet Union in respect to the foregoing two points.

I shall briefly set forth my conclusion. In her wish to most speedily bring about postwar restoration and economic development, the Soviet Union will strengthen her economic ties with the Anglo-American nations for some time. On the other hand, while America does not welcome the economic development of the Soviet Union, she will have to find a vast outlet for her surplus manufactures in order to escape from an otherwise inevitable postwar economic panic, especially because such surplus goods would come from the wartime productivity of American economy. Thus, the two nations are bound to be drawn closer together economically and this may prove an important factor in their postwar relations in general. However, the matter will not be so simple, for there are many factors that must be carefully studied and analyzed.

The Basis of Soviet Policy

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who sometime ago visited the Soviet Union, gives an interesting account of the Soviet economic policy in his report on his meeting with Soviet premier Stalin. Johnson gives the following as indicative of the basis of Soviet economic policy:

1. Various demands made by the Soviet Union at international conferences such as the Bretton Woods Conference.
2. The frequently reported American loans to the Soviet Union.
3. Demands for indemnities the Soviet Union has been reported to be making of such countries as Hungary, Rumania and Finland.
4. Soviet demands in the disposal of Germany.
5. Soviet policies in territories under the occupation of the Red Army.
6. The fourth lend-lease agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American magazine, Time, has reported that the main stress in the fourth lend-lease agreement was on the supply of restoration materials by America, payment for these materials to be made over a period of 30 years at a low interest rate.

The Soviet Union's main interest now is centered on postwar restoration. This is clear from the Soviet budget for the current year which was presented to the 11th meeting of the Supreme Council in early May. The Finance Commissar explained that of the vast estimate of 64,600,000,000 roubles set aside for national economy expenditure—an increase of 15,600,000,000 roubles over the figures for last year—something like 40,100,000,000 roubles would be used for the restoration of war devastated areas. Thus, the definite direction of the postwar economic policy of the Soviet Union will be determined by the extent of war devastation, the country's power of restoration and the period of restoration.

While no general figures of the war devastation suffered by the Soviet Union are available, various reports give us an inkling. One British diplomatic editor has expressed the opinion that it would take at least ten years for the Soviet Union to restore her devastated cities and industrial districts even if she should devote her entire efforts to that work. When the important position the devastated areas occupied industrially in the Soviet Union is taken into consideration, there may be some ground for such a view. The Ukraine, known as the granary of the Soviet Union, is a good example, of the total production of the Soviet Union in 1937-38, the Ukraine turned out 85.5 per cent of its chemical industrial products, 54 per cent of its coal, 60.6 per cent of its iron ores and 50 per cent of its aluminum. Ukrainian food production against the country's total was as follows: cereals, 19 per cent, vegetables, 70 per cent, barley and corn, 33.3 per cent, wheat, 21.5 per cent. In Stalingrad, Halikov and Rostov where the hardest battles of the Soviet-German War were fought, 80 per cent of the total production of farm implements was produced; while at Halikov and Voroshilovgrad, 80 per cent of railway engines and freight cars were manufactured.

True, not the entire productive facilities in these districts have been destroyed. The Soviet Union removed the facilities in these districts to the east of the Urals in the first period of the war. Nonetheless, the severity of destruction brought upon the industrial facilities in these districts is clear from various reports from the spot.

Now, to what extent has the Soviet Union been progressing in its work of restoring the devastated areas? The answer to this question will offer a barometer in anticipating the future progress.

The Soviet press has been active in reporting the speedy progress of the restoration work. It is said, for example, that the seed-sown area in Ukraina in 1944 reached 73 per cent of the prewar total. The head of the Soviet heavy machinery building union has stated that the productive output of heavy engineering machinery in 1944 surpassed that of the prewar period. He has also pointed out that in the output of heavy engineering machinery, the greatest stress has been placed on the production of restoration materials such as coal mining machines farm implements and light tractors and that the speed of their increased production has been accelerated steadily. Again, the organ of the Bolsheviki Political Bureau has pointed out that the total generating capacity of the power stations established during the single year of 1944 is as much as the total combined generating capacity of the power plants established by the Five-Year plan.

On the other hand, the Anglo-American press predicts much difficulties for the future of Soviet restoration activities. The British journal, Economist, has reported that the Soviet restoration is laying stress on the rehabilitation of the Donetz coal fields and the metal industries of the Ukraine but that the output of coal and metals in these regions is only about ten per cent of the prewar figures. Again, the American magazine, Time, has declared that the Soviet Union would be able to complete its restoration work within a few years if wholehearted support is given by the United States, but that without such American help, a ten-year privation on the part of the Soviets would not be sufficient to bring their restoration work to a successful termination. It is difficult to decide which of these views is true, for their reports do not enlighten us to any large extent. However, it may be said that Soviet reports cannot be considered to be too exaggerative.

One American expert on Soviet affairs Maldel expresses the following opinion regarding the future of Soviet restoration: "From the existing conditions in the Soviet Union, it may be said that the various difficulties lying ahead of that country will be settled comparatively early, so that she may not have to take credits from other countries to any great extent or to suffer from an unfavorable import balance."

Future of Restoration Work

What then will be the future of the Soviet restoration work? While an answer to this question is difficult, the following four points will suggest what the answer may be:

1. Soviet restoration work had already commenced in the midst of the German war and the so-called reconversion of industry has been carried out to a considerable extent.
2. The industrial power, which was phenomenally expanded during the war, may be utilized in the postwar reconstruction.
3. The planned Soviet economy is comparatively free from any economic panic from its very nature, so that its reconversion to peacetime economy will be effected smoothly.
4. The Soviet Union can utilize the German economic power.

Of these four points, the first may be given a considerable value, even though it may not be swallowed in its entirety. A London Times report from Moscow under date of May 31 frankly recognizes the progress of Soviet reconstruction by saying: "Reconversion to a peacetime basis in Soviet industry has been progressing steadily, its restoration program having started already during the war."

(To Be Continued)

BACK FROM MANILA TALKS

Return of Lieut.-General Kawabe Suite Formally Announced

The Imperial Headquarters and the Imperial Japanese Government at 1 p.m. on August 21 made public the following joint communique concerning the dispatch of Japan's representative to Manila

"Duly notified by the Allies' Highest Commander, His Majesty the Emperor graciously delegated full power to Lieutenant General Torashiro Kawabe on matters concerning necessary arrangements for the initial entry of the Allied forces into Japan. The delegate and the members of his suite left for Manila on August 19 and conducted the necessary talks there. They arrived back in Tokyo on the morning of August 21."

WORLD SEEN IMPRESSED BY NIPPON'S PEACE BID

Gracious Broadcast by His Imperial Majesty Found Particularly Impressive

Japan's proposal to the Allied Nations was received with a sense of relief by the commentators of the world who had actually witnessed the too bitter and miserable end of Germany. They are particularly impressed by the sincere and frank contents of the gracious broadcast made by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, reported Sanzo Kawasaki, Zurich correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"The Japanese language is very difficult to understand being so different from the European tongues. Therefore, it was difficult to understand every word and expression, but the impression received from the entire broadcast is noble and solemn," wrote one Zurich newspaper.

Regarding the issue of the Imperial Command to His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, which did not follow the usual custom and which was made without consulting the senior statesmen, a London report said:

"It is enough to judge the determination of His Majesty the Emperor who is graciously cognizant of the super-emergency time of Japan and solicitous for overcoming it."

Particular mention was also made by this journal about the selection of an Imperial Prince for the execution of the truce order.

Under the heading of "The beginning of Peaceful Japan," a neutral commentator said:

"It is indeed awe-inspiring that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, though being a sacred person, has come out of seclusion and has taken the lead of the Japanese people. Now the Japanese people will really feel a new spirit of uniting under the command of His Imperial Majesty. A new peaceful Japan will now make its start bravely and contribute to the peace of humanity, freeing herself from old conventions."

London Hails Cabinet

London circles were greatly impressed by the news that His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni had personally formed his Cabinet to undertake the task of solving the unprecedently difficult situation, reports Hiroshi Kitamura, Stockholm correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

British political circles are very favorably impressed, believing that the profound respect the people of Japan have toward the Imperial Family reveals Japan's effort for making possible the orderly settlement of the war.

The greatest task of the new Japanese Cabinet is the orderly execution of the truce terms, but British observers realize that the unity of the national opinion that might be impossible by private statesmen can be accomplished by an Imperial Prince. According to the observation of London political circles, it is believed that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, not notified previously of the appearance of the new Cabinet, but desirous of the maintenance of strict discipline by the Japanese during the enforcement of the truce terms, will not touch upon the Cabinet problem during the truce period.

Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, who resigned from the post of Undersecretary of State, is expected to go to Japan as a political advisor to General MacArthur, and is expected not to hesitate to give full support to the new Cabinet, fully appreciating its mission and significance.

U.S. Press Comments

Regarding the occupation of Japanese territory by the American forces, important American dailies made the following comments, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 17 relaying a New York report:

The New York Times said "It is natural that General Douglas MacArthur should head the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Japan. He is not only skilled in matters concerning military operations but is also tactful in his contacts with civilian leaders. Furthermore, he understands the views of noncombatants far better than other Allied officers.

"With superior ability, MacArthur will be able to carry out the disarmament of Japan and strict control of the people. MacArthur has undoubtedly taken a right step by requesting the Japanese delegation to come to him for negotiations. This fact will drive home to the Japanese leaders that their defeat was so complete that they cannot take up arms again in the future."

The New York World Telegraph commented: "The success of the occupation forces will have much to do with the completion of the victory won by the armed forces. Should the occupation forces fail to carry out their mission, the victory won by the combat forces will become only a temporary armistice."

PRIME MINISTER ASKS COOPERATION OF NATION

Prince Higashikuni Pledges Best Efforts to Cope With International Situation

Expressing his determination to deal with the existing difficult international situation with a view to maintaining and defending the national structure, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni urged the pe[illegible] collaborate with him in th[illegible] of State administration in a nationwide broadcast on Monday night.

Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni's broadcast is substantially as follows:

"Unworthy as I am, I, together with the entire Japanese people, am determined to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne. The Emperor is absolute, for Whom the myriad subjects must render their great duty of assistance.

"I pledge myself to deal with the existing difficult international situation by exerting every strenuous effort to positively maintain and defend the national structure equally together with the people.

"I, as one who is responsible for giving advice to His Majesty the Emperor, have necessary concrete measures. I earnestly hope that you, the people, will enhance racial spirit and conduct yourselves in a solemn and dignified manner."

TRYING QUISLING AT OSLO

Ex-Norwegian Premier to Face Court on High Treason Charge

Bitter outbursts and demonstrations are expected to mark the opening of the trial on August 20 when Major Vidkun Quisling, former Premier of Norway, will stand in court to face a charge of high treason, it is disclosed in a Reuters report from Oslo reaching Stockholm on August 19. Quisling will be brought through the streets of Oslo from his prison fortress to an improvised courtroom in the former Masonic Hall.

The former Premier spent his last days before the trial behind the walls of Akershus fortress—Oslo's 12th century city stronghold. He has completed a 60-page answer to six pages of charges against him.

According to the report, the charges range from direct premediated and treasonable cooperation with the Germans in the invasion of April, 1940 to embezzlement of state and church funds and stealing of silver from the Royal Palace. They also include cooperation with the Germans in the execution of Norwegian patriots.

The [illegible] expected to last a week and [illegible] in Oslo, the report said, has any doubt that Quisling will be found guilty on the charges for which the penalty is death.

Recognizing Polish Regime

The Turkish Government is to recognize shortly the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity at Warsaw, according to an Ankara dispatch of August 19 received in Berne.

U.S.S.R. 5-Year Plan Set

The Soviet Union is to have a new five-year plan to cover from 1946 to 1950 for the restoration and development of national economy, according to a Moscow report of August 19 received in Stockholm.

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The Foreign Minister's Attitude

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his first press interview upon assuming his post in the Higashikuni Cabinet, has most admirably expressed his views as to the path which Japan must take in her future foreign policy. To be sure, he spoke primarily with the home public in mind and he dealt with broad generalities, making no effort to touch upon any specific issue, but what he said is enough to demonstrate to the world the soundness of his attitude. It is an attitude compounded of both realism and idealism, a realism which assures that the difficult problems with which Japan must grapple in the days to come will be met squarely and honestly, and an idealism which assures that Japan will not let her own temporary troubles make her lose sight of her moral obligation to contribute to the establishment of universal friendship and peace.

It is an attitude which one has come to expect of Mr. Shigemitsu, who has throughout his long career proved himself to be a diplomat of rare ability, a statesman of noble vision, and a gentleman of sterling integrity. It is fortunate indeed that such a person is at the helm of Japan's foreign affairs at a time when she is about to enter into relations of an unprecedentedly delicate character with the rest of the world, for the qualities which Mr. Shigemitsu possesses are the qualities which should command the respect and confidence of the world.

Illustrative of the soundness of Mr. Shigemitsu's views is the commendable realism of his advice to the Japanese people to change quickly their way of thinking in order to meet the new situation. For Japan's own good, there must be a speedy realization that the old order is finished and that the work of building a new world must be immediately started. Any lingering adherence to the obsolete and deficient ideas of the past which have been responsible for Japan's present plight will only intensify and prolong the disaster. There must be a new departure along a new line of thought if Japan is to be able ever to regain her rightful place among the vanguard of the nations of the world.

Also illustrative of Mr. Shigemitsu's realism is his statement that "we must read the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration again and again" so as to realize fully the "stern reality of defeat." It is realism of the most practical sort which recognizes that nothing is to be gained by an attempted flight from facts. Any attempt to fool ourselves as to the utter decisiveness of our predicament is not only dishonest and cowardly, but it will actually injure the chances of our recovery. It will cause the Allied Powers to suspect our good faith, with the possibility that their supervision over Japan will be made more rigorous and onerous. It will cause our own efforts at recovery to be half-hearted and futile. Only a thorough realization of the bitter plight in which we have been placed will enable us to generate the firm determination and courage which are necessary to carry us through to eventual recovery.

The idealism of Mr. Shigemitsu's attitude is revealed in his statement that Japan "will be able to reconstruct herself by maintaining friendly relations with the nations of the world." This is a declaration of faith in the necessity for international friendship. No nation can hope to survive if it persists in defying the trend of the world. Only through cooperation and friendship with the rest of the world can any nation hope for prosperity and happiness. The tragedy of the war which has just ended proves beyond question the futility of any other course. Mr. Shigemitsu's statement on this point is an indication that he will strive to contribute to the construction of a world of solid friendship in which Japan will play an honorable part. It is the course which will make possible the reconstruction of not only Japan but of all the countries of the world which have experienced bitter suffering as the victims of the mistaken policies of the world which has now died. Mr. Shigemitsu's statement is, therefore, a harbinger of a new and better world.

Finally in his exortation to the Japanese people, Mr. Shigemitsu recalls the fact that there have been occasions in the past, as at the time of the Meiji Restoration, when Japan succeeded in emerging successfully from what seemed at the time a most discouraging situation. There is no reason why what has been done before cannot be done again. What is needed is courage and diligence. With manly courage Japan must faithfully carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and with unrelenting diligence she must build anew from the basis left by the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Success must eventually attend these efforts.

Mr. Shigemitsu's attitude is thus an attitude of hope, of faith in the doctrine that hard work and progressive effort will eventually cause the world to accord Japan the sympathetic understanding which she desires. Guided by such an attitude as that which Foreign Minister Shigemitsu represents, Japan will inevitably demonstrate that she merits such a sympathetic understanding, and in so demonstrating she will speed the day of her complete recovery.

MAKING OWN FIREWOOD

Kanagawa Prefecture Outlines Plan For Self-Production

Kanagawa Prefecture is going to take in hand the manufacture of firewood for use by its inhabitants.

The prefecture has in the past relied on other prefectures for the supply of 80 per ent of the charcoal consumed within its boundaries. The strain on the railway service has made it impossible for the prefecture to get its supplies of charcoal. Thus, it has been compelled to use firewood in the coming cold months in place of charcoal. It is hoped that enough firewood will be produced in the prefecture to meet the greater part of its inhabitants' requirements of firewood when it is winter.

According to schedule, persons in 60 families will leave for the firewood manufacturing centers of the prefecture in the Aiko, Tsukui, Kami-Ashigara and Shimo-Ashigara districts before the middle of the month to make firewood for use by the inhabitants of the prefecture.

The prefectural office and the local fuel control association, which are sponsoring the undertaking, are prepared to render every assistance to families from the war-devastated part of the country which are ready to help to solve the problem of fuel in the prefecture by going in for the making of firewood.

Nanking Official Dies

Chen Chun President of the Examination Yuan of the former National Government of Nanking, died on August 17 at the age of 55.

He was a graduate of Meiji University, Tokyo and since the age of 18 was active in the revolutionary movement of China. He was formerly Home Minister and the Governor of Kiangsu Province. Upon the death of President Wang Ching-wei, he was appointed the President of the Examination Yuan. His library was very famous with 700,000 volumes, including 120,000 Japanese books.

Argentines Ired at Officials

Enormous crowds in Argentina booed and shouted against the Government when Vice-President Juan Peron and other high officials failed to attend the opening of the famous Buenos Aires cattle fair, according to a Buenos Aires report of August 19 received in Lisbon. It was the first time in 80 years that Government representatives had not been at a Buenos Aires fair.

BIRD SIGNALS

An Interesting Subject Far Removed from War and Politics

By C. M.

I

Is it not strange to reflect that, while of the family of mammals man alone is truly talkative, the bird family is garrulous as a whole? Whenever two or more birds of a kind meet they start talking, unless, indeed, the weather is too miserable for words. Birds are very sensitive to the weather, being depressed in bad an cheerfully voluble in good weather. Light has a noticeable effect on them, as witness the increase in bird song as spring brings with it longer and brighter days. Larks love the sunlight; and swallows too, to judge by their exhilarated twittering, love best the days of brilliant blue sky when they skim back and forth high up in the air filling it with their cheery voices. Some cage birds will start singing by electric light no matter whether it is day or night outside.

But rain by no means extinguishes the inclination in birds to sing. On the contrary, the soft, warm showers of May and June lend a wonderful impetus to the song urge, and the rain-veiled air is vibrant with a variety of voices. In daytime the disposition to sing is less influenced by light and far more so by humidity than is generally realized. Warmth, humidity, and diffused sunlight appear to form the ideal combination inciting birds to sing.

Loud and Mute Signals

On any fine day in spring or early summer, trees and hedges are full of bird voices. In the plane trees the doves thrum their low call untiringly. The bulbuls in the red maple keep on burring tranquilly. On a roof some distance away a pair of magpies sit exchanging remarks. The dove, the bulbul, the magpie—each in its way is giving vocal expression to the mood of the moment: the sense of security and of joy in the brightness of the hour. Reduced to the simplest terms it is the sentinel's reassuring "All's well!" that they utter. The bulbuls call it to each other, so do the magpies up on the roof, so the noisy mynahs, so the finches in the Chinese ash. All keep on telling each other over and over again that all's well.

Some kinds of birds post sentinels; but, speaking generally, each bird stands sentinel on its own life and fortune all the time. That is why you see them always alert, constantly changing position, and cocking their heads now this way, now that. The habit of signaling and of endorsing the signal by repetition comes in very useful here, as it quickly spreads the news, good or bad, over a large area. If the bulbuls burr placidly, not only all the other bulbuls within earshot know that there is nothing to worry about, but the members of other species too; for every bird understands the signals, at least the most important one, of all the other birds.

About now, having listened rigidly motionless all this time, your leg goes to sleep, or your foot has sunk too deep into the soft loam and you betray your presence by some involuntary movement or sound. All at once the bird that had ventured close, unsuspecting, breaks off its song abruptly. This is the alert for the immediate neighborhood. The fluting of the oriole in the next tree ceases instantaneously, the bulbuls hush, the tits slip away quietly. All around the atmosphere is tense with the silence of alarm. Thus abrupt silence, particularly in birds of a talkative disposition, is as effective a signal to the birds as a loud alarm call.

Generally speaking, the mute signal serves as a preparatory alert while the loud signal is a very definite alarm bugle. The oriole will give a strident shriek reminiscent of the azure-winged magpie's call instead of merely falling silent. The dove

> Roused, in a fright her sounding
> wings she shakes;
> The cavern rings with clattering....

A sparrow flushed from its nest makes for a near-by branch and sits there chattering from shock for perhaps two minutes together. And when the azure-winged magpie catches sight of a cat creeping along beneath its perch, it lets loose a flood of shrill abuse that puts all the birds around on guard.

Mobbing the Magpie

This goes to show that no hard and fast rules can be given for the responses (vocal or otherwise) of birds; and this is only to be expected, birds being neither mechanical contrivances nor chemical compounds regularly giving the same reactions to the same type of stimuli. They are complicated living organisms; and if one wishes to approach a real understanding of the ways and the nature of birds it is as well to assume the presence of a far greater degree of complexity and variability in their temperamental make-up than is generally allowed for.

Meanwhile, you having made no further suspicious movement, the birds regain their confidence and begin to utter notes of tranquillity. But not for long. For one of the pied magpies on the roof suddenly decides to invade the grounds. Its progress is attended by the sharp cries of alarm and anger of all the birds who have nests in the vicinity. But the bulbuls, casting caution to the winds, go to the attack. A little band of five or six, they whirl furiously around the black giant, spluttering threats and rage and abuse. It is the burring note you hear. Before, in the shrubs, it was soft and murmurous; but now, fierce and long-drawn what different feelings it expressed. It is no longer the signal; All's well! It is the call to arms against the foe and rolls incessantly till he has been driven off.

Song—a Signal

The excitement has stimulated the bird population. The mynahs at opposite ends of the garden start to toss off their shrill calls alternately, timing them neatly as if they were playing ball. The blackbirds begin to sing and the finches to exchange their interrogatory whistles. Then the bulbul puffs out its chest and ringingly defies all the world. Brave and hilarious is the bulbul's song; and from all directions where bulbuls are, answering challenges come ringing back. From a dozen different places the listener is assailed by the "song" of birds.

The popular idea that it is joy that makes a bird sing probably originates in the fact that people in general never hear a bird unless it is singing, and then only if the tune is melodious. But song is not a peculiar trick to be considered by itself. It is just one more signal, and the gander's trumpet and the cock's cry fall into the same category as the thrush's tuneful witchery, for the birds do not seem to share our ideas about what is musical and what is merely noisy.

Is is joy that make the lonely cage bird sing, or the solitary migrant stop to give its ditty? It is rather the call for companions of its own kind, for a mate. Or it may be that the bird is singing to comfort itself in its solitude, just as Gilbert White, most famous of all bird observers, an English naturalist who lived in the eighteenth century, already suspected birds which spend the winter months in flocks of being motivated to some extent by the "helplessness of their state in such rigorous seasons; as men crowd together, when under great calamities, though they know not why?"

In winter during a cold snap birds will sing, possibly because the exercise stimulates circulation. A rifle report will set a bulbul chortling and a blackbird singing from fright. And a canary was known to sing so furiously whenever the piano was played that the owner gave up playing lest the bird sing itself to death from excessive nervous excitement. No, it is not always joy that makes a bird sing.

And in spring the song signal carries a number of different meanings. Singing, the bird announces to all the world where it has staked its claim and defies any cock to dispute its title to it; singing wildly, it meets challenge with challenge, proclaims its victory, attracts the hen bird; and singing and sparring, it disposes of rivals.

Clearly, song, even if we leave out singing from sudden fright, is not a paean of joy, though upon occasion it may be: it is a signal. It may be called the signal of self-assertion in its widest sense, embracing aggressiveness, the call for a mate, exuberant spirts, etc.

Signals and Moods

Any bird signal, whether note or song or call, conveys a message. Under different conditions or in different seasons the identical signal may express dissimilar, even opposite, meanings. The various shades of meaning may be reflected in a change in the frequency or emphasis of the signal—or not. And when we hear a bird express patently dissimilar things by means of signals which to the human ear sound exactly alike, any analogy which perhaps we were tempted to perceive between the human language and that of the birds is destroyed.

The birds' "language," as for lack of a better term we must continue to call it, has nothing in common with our languages. There is no structure to it and, far from there being any sort of vocabulary, the number of signals of any one bird can usually be counted on the fingers of one hand. However, the signals become intelligible at once if we see in them the equivalents of our "loud" thoughts and feelings, of our outcries, exclamations, laughter, weeping, etc., particularly of our hm! or oh! Who would venture to list and define the meanings of any one of these? Yet nobody finds any difficulty in understanding the exclamation, however different its meaning from previous occasions.

The bird thinks and feels "aloud" continually. A cat is angry all over from its lashing tail to its spitting mouth and purrs when it is pleased; the dog has its bark and its whine, when angry it growls, and its tail takes care of its joy. In a bird the whole gamut of feelings and thoughts and responses is expressed by signals; and being an extremely high-strung creature, it reacts to the slightest stimuli at once and very positively—by signaling. Its vocal faculties play a role of paramount importance in a bird's life. The signals are the principal—if we except posturing as in courtship and the trick many birds share of twitching the tail when nervous or excited—we might say, the sole means of self-expression at a bird's disposal.

(To Be Concluded)

ON LIFE AND DEATH

Japanese Views Partly Buddhistic Partly Confucian

By RYU SAITO

Japanese views on life and death may be partly Buddhistic, partly Confucian and more recently partly Occidental. However, as we are, above all, subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, we can only be true Japanese by possessing traditional views of life and death.

"Amaterasu-Ohmi-Kami called the people "utsushiki-aohitokusa," according to the Nippon Shoki. "Utsushiki-aohitokusa," means the subjects of Japan. The same word appears in other ancient documents. What is the meaning of "utsushiki"? The meaning of this word is vastly important in understanding the Japanese. It means "to appear" or "to be seen". "Utsushiki" is an adjective while "utsushi" is a noun. But "utsushi" does not simply mean "existence", it has a deeper meaning.

Our divine ancestors regarded their subjects as "utsushiki-aohitokusa" because the people were considered as humans in which the Gods manifest themselves. We Japanese are thus manifestations of the Gods. Herein lies the fundamental difference in the views of the Japanese and Occidentals on human existence.

Not only ourselves, but all created things such as mountains, rivers, grass, animals, fish and shells were also regarded as divine manifestations and their divine nature was thus recognized. Therefore, we are indivisibly related with these created things and this gives rise to love, reverence, faith and mercy, within our hearts.

The idea of our being manifestations of the Gods has led us to regard ourselves as "utsusomi" or "utsushimi," which is the original pronunciation. It was after the introduction of Buddhism into our country that this word came to be pronounced "utsusemi", meaning "temporary" or "mortal". The present world is regarded by Buddhists as a temporary abode for mankind. This idea did not prevail in Japan in the days before Buddhism was introduced to the Japanese. This becomes clear if one reads the Manyo poems. After the Nara Period the word "utsushimi" meant transiency of human existence, but no such an idea was held by the peoples of the older periods, for whom "utsushimi" was greatly prized and revered.

In the opinion of our ancestors, the word "utsushimi" was interpreted as "manifested existence" as against "kakuremi" or "hidden existence". The idea that the Gods manifest themselves in human existence is shown by the word "utsushimi".

After the introduction of Buddhism into the country, the tendency of regarding realities with pessimism and of stressing future life came into existence. But our ancestors revered "realities". The idea of "real" as meaning "true" is shown by the Manyo poems. And, while it may be said that for this reason the Japanese may be regarded as realists, their belief was different from Occidental realism. While Occidental realism is identified with a spirit of momentalism or of epicureanism, ours is one which manifests strenuous human endeavors and the significance and value of our real selves.

But this form of realism met a crisis once in its history. The Manyo poems reveal the danger our ancestors faced in their adherence to realism, when, due to the influence of Buddhism, it became tinged with a transitory view of human existence; it was about to fall into the pit of epicureanism. However, the wisdom of our ancestors barely saved them from this crisis; they reflected deeply, thus avoiding the dangerous shoals and hidden rocks of epicureanism. The Japanese have not become victims of Occidental realism because their outlook is based on the idea of divine manifestation in human form. It is necessary that we should possess a clear conception of this divine manifestation.

That the word "real" has the meaning of "manifest" (arawate) is clear from the conception of "ara-gami" or "ara-hito-gami" (manifest God or manifest human God) in designating the Tenno or the Emperor. In other words, the Tenno is God manifested, or God manifested in the form of a human being. The idea is revealed that the hidden God manifests himself as the Tenno and that although He appears to be a human, in reality He is a God.

Indeed, the Tenno is one with Ameno-Minaka-Nushi-Kami who is one with the Goddess Amaterasu-Ohmi-Kami. While Ameno-Minaka-Nushi-Kami and Amaterasu-Ohmi-Kami are hidden deities, the Tenno is a manifest God.

By "tengyo" or "shingyo" (heavenly work or divine work) is meant the work of Ameno-Minaka-Nushi-kami and of Amaterasu-Ohmi-Kami which unifies the universe and which is the source of universal unity. Their work unites the entire universe into a single "house."

For the completion of this divine work, the existence of a God of unity and that of various entities who assist in this work are necessary. Ameno-Minaka-Nushi-Kami is this God and He is assisted by two deities, namely, Takami-Musubi-Hino-Kami and Kami-Musubi-Hino-Kami. Amaterasu-Ohmikami is also a God of unity and She completed Her divine work with the assistance of the "Eight Million Gods." Thus, the divine work of uniting the universe and the world has always been carried out by the Gods of unity together with various entities who assisted Him. Thus the Age of the Gods is manifested perpetually by the "existent age".

The unity of the "existent age" is assured by Ameno-Minaka-Nushi-Kami and Amaterasu-Ohmi-Kami and the Tenno as a Living God, who is the God of unity who unites the universe and the world in the "existent age." And we, the subjects of Japan, are "the manifested existences" who should assist the Heavenly and Divine Work of the Living God in the existent age.

To state the case from our own side, it may be said that we, the subjects of Japan, have come into existence to assist the Great Divine Work of the Living God in unifying the universe and the world. The Gods appeared in the position work and gave us our manifested existence so that we may assist them in this Divine Mission.

As has been already noted, our ancestors regarded their own existence as manifested entities. In other words, the reason they were born was to assist the Great Work of the Tenno; and thus it is just and right that they should have lived and did for the sake of this mission. Instead of dying we may live perpetually so that we may prove that we are manifested existences. By death is meant the stopping of the movement of the human heart, in short, the end of manifested existence; but this does not mean the destruction of the human spirit. The idea of living perpetually still clings. Thus, instead of using the word "die," we use such words as "kami-akaru" or "kami-noboru" (meaning divine ascension) or sometimes we use the verb "kakuru" (to hide). Whether we make a heavenward ascension or "hide" ourselves, we continue to exist in a hidden life, for our souls continue to exist. And our hidden ~~lives, or~~ our spiritual existence, continues to assist the Divine Work of the Sovereign.

When the human heart ceases to beat and human breathing stops, there remains a dead body or corpse which is called "nakigara" or the cast-off [illegible] of a human spirit.

> "Dese[illegible] its heavy corpse behind,
> Did the spirit make
> Its heavenward way, confronting
> The enemy face to face".

The above is my Waka poem describing the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who died as the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

> "These corpses—they appear
> To be empty shells cast off
> By spirits because of their
> heaviness,
> In their haste to make attacks
> the foe".

The above is another of my poems describing the heroic end of the Imperial Forces at Attu. Even when their heart-beats stop, the Japanese continue their spiritual assistance to the Throne.

Thus, the spirits of the Japanese do not remain idle in Buddha's Paradise. For they must serve the Throne perpetually even after they have entered their hidden existence.

Thus, we Japanese do not consider death as a very serious matter. We live across death, if such an expression is permissible.

We need not have such a Buddhist saying as the "identity of life and death" to explain our philosophy of life. We have no theory of resignation such as Buddhism offers. Perpetual existence is the common-sense view of our daily life.

Thus, our ancestors, who have continued to assist the Throne, live even today, though not in manifested existence; they are still serving the Tenno and the State.

> "If we fight on the sea,
> There will lie corpses in the
> water;
> If we fight on the mountain,
> There will be corpses on the
> mountainsides;
> Let us die near the Sovereign
> Without hesitation",

These well-known lines from the Manyo poems have profound depth of thought. They indicate that the main object of Japanese subjects is to serve the Throne perpetually and that there is no question of life or death. "Let us die", they urge in advancing toward their perpetual duty.

THE FOOD PROBLEM

Rice Must Be Eaten in Unpolished State

By KAIZO NOMA
Assistant Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University

II

As rice loses most of its food value when polished it is clear that only by eating it in its unpolished state can the present rice ration of 330 grams be adequate from a dietary standpoint. The amount of fats contained in unpolished rice is eight times that of the polished product. Therefore, unpolished rice can make up the insufficient supply of vegetables and other supplementary foodstuffs.

It is believed that the prevalence of tuberculosis in this country is due mainly to the deficiency of fats and albumin in the food eaten by the people and it has been stressed that the above are vital in wartime diets. Thus, it is the height of folly to throw away valuable fats and albumin by polishing rice. Of course, it is necessary to absorb more fats and albumin by eating fish and soy beans, but the necessity of getting the most nourishment from the main food must not be overlooked. If fish and beans are added to the daily diet at least 10 per cent more of fats and albumin can be obtained. If possible it is desirable to secure about 20 grams of fats per day but in wartime we should be satisfied with 10 grams, and for this purpose greater supplies of soya beans, peanuts, and sesame should be made possible through increased production. There is much possibility of increasing the supply of fish which is another source of fats and albumin. The chrysalis of silk worms should also be utilized as foodstuffs as they contain much albumin and can be supplied in great amounts.

It is not difficult to obtain more than 30 grams of albumin by eating unpolished rice, soya beans, vegetables and meat. Ordinarily it is desirable to have 50 grams of albumin but 30 grams will suffice under wartime conditions. Soya beans are a great supplier of albumin and fats, so their importance can never be over-emphasized.

Vitamins are important for the preservation of public health. Although the study of vitamins is by no means complete, it may be said that a minimum of 0.5 milligrams of vitamin B-1 is required by a person if he wishes to avoid beri-beri. If we eat unpolished rice we can obtain this desired amount of vitamin B-1. Polished rice does not contain this vitamin so that even if we mix it with wheat there will be a deficiency. Five hundred grams of rice polished 70 per cent must be eaten if we are to obtain one milligram of vitamin B-1. True, the deficiency may be made up if we eat vegetables, but the only practical way to obtain an adequate supply of this nourishment is from unpolished rice. Physicians have reported the growing number of beri-beri cases among their patients—this is due to the lack of vitamin is the cause not only of beri-beri but also of other diseases such as tuberculosis and dysentery. On the other hand, if the amount of vitamin B-1 absorbed by a person is sufficient, his resistance to illness can be maintained even if the amount of calories is reduced. The fact that the war prisoners in Germany were immune from the world-wide epidemic of influenza after the First World War, although they were obtaining only 1,100 calories from their food daily, proves the above point. Thus, much attention is being given to vitamins from the standpoint of national defense.

Other Life-Giving Elements

In addition to the above, there are also other life-giving elements which present-day science has been unable to explain fully. Animals eat their food raw—man alone cooks his food. There is no doubt that eating raw food is desirable for man, as far as this is possible.

Unpolished rice can be eaten uncooked. One can depend on this food for days without any fear of impairing the health, for it is natural for man to eat things raw. Although much headway has been made in the dietetic science with the progress of the study of vitamins and so forth there is still a long way to go. Many errors have been made because of the over-confidence of dietetic experts.

Under the present wartime conditions, the problem of nourishment can be solved by eating rice in its unpolished state. This should be one of the aims of our food policy; the problems of increased production of foodstuffs, their distribution on a prority basis, proper storage for an emergency and others are not so important as the primary consideration of quality rather than quantity.

Thus, I contend that the Government should make it compulsory to eat unpolished rice. If this policy is adopted it will be giving a long step forward to complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Moreover, a bad harvest would not affect our nation's war strength even if the present ration is reduced from 330 to 300 grams. We shall then be able to maintain perfect health.

(End)

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